EUROPE.

By the Cable to September 18-Two o'Clock P. M.

Sale of Mexican Specie in England.

The Reform Franchise Union of the British and Irish Peoples.

THE BULLION TRADE.

Sale of Mexican Specie in England. The steamship Union, which arrived at Southampto day before yesterday, brought \$127,089 in Mexican

This specie was sold to-day at 4s, 10%d, per decline of 3/d. in price since last reported.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET. - LONDON, Sept. 18, 2 P. M. The Losdon Mosey Marker.—Losdon, Sept. 18, 2 P. M.—Consols have advanced & since noon, and are now quoted at 94 18-16. United States five-twenty bonds, 72%; Illinois Central Railway shares 77%. Eric Railway shares have advanced M, and are quoted at thir hour at 44%. Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds, 22%.

The Continental Bourses.—Frankfort, Sept. 18—Noon.—United States five-twenties for the issue of 1862 are quoted at 76%.

Liverpool. Corros Marker.—Liverpool., Sept. 13—2 P. M.—The cotton market is very active, and the sales to-day will reach 20,000 bales. Middling uplands, 9%d.; middling Orleans, 9%d.

to-day will reach 20,000 bales. Middling uplanes, 95a,; middling Orleans, 914a
Livarpool. Brandsturs Market.—Liverpool. Sept. 28-22. M.—Breadsturs were unchanged since noon, when they were steady:—Wheat, 13s. 6d. per cental for white California. Coro. 39s. 6d. per oquarter for mixed Western. Peas, 42a. 6d. per 50d lbs. Barley, 5s. 1d. per 50 lbs. for American. Oats, 3s. 6d. per 45 lbs. for Canadian.

hadiso.
Liverpool Provisions Market.—Liverpool, Sept. 18—2 P. M.—Pork has advanced to 71s.; cheese, to 53s. 64.
Cheese, 63s. for middling American, per cwt. Beef. 147s. 6d. per 304 pounds for extra prime mess. Eard, 50s. 9d. per cwt. for American. Bacon, 42s. 6d. per cwt. for middles. owt. for middles.

Liverpool, Sept. 18—
Liverpool,

London Markets.—London, Sept. 18—2 P. M.—No. 12 Dutch standard sugar, 25s. Scotch pig iron, 53s. Cal-cuita linseed, 68s. 6d. Whale oit, £40 per 252 gallons. Linseed oit, £30 per ton. Sperm oit, £115 per ton. Linseed cakes, £10 5s. per ton for feeding. The Personcom Market.—Anyw.re, Sept. 18—2 P. M.—Petroleum is quoted at 55%f. for standard white.

Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 18.—The steamship City of Boston, Captain Leitch, from New York September 7, arrived here this morning on the way to Liverpool.

Liverpool, Sept. 18.—Despatches received here from Oporto state that the bark Valente, which recently sailed from that port for New York, has been lost at sea.

MAIL DETAILS TO SEPTEMBER 7.

Russia, dated to the 7th of September, furnish the fol-lowing interesting details of our cable despatches to that

Le Situation, of Paris, of September 6, publishes the draft of a treaty between Austria and Prussia, chiefly based on the principle that Prussia should favor the ex-tension of Austria's power in the East, and that Austria should support Prussia's prospects in Germany. The paper affirms that this sketch of a treaty was presented

their various resting places at Vienna, and laid in the ewly restored vaults of the Abbey of St. Denia, France. The deputation on whom will devolve the duty of conbe deputation on whom will devolve the duty of con-eying them has been appointed, and consists of marsua: Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, the Duke of Bassano, M. trag busy with the programme of the funeral ceremony.

The London Times of the 7th of September, in its city rtfole, speaking of the condition of the Frankfort

rtfole, speaking of the condition of the Frankfort totree, says:—
The advices from Frankfort mention that last Monday loan of 1,200,000f, five per cent stock of that dity became of 1,200,000f, five per cent stock of that dity became of 1,200,000f, five per cent stock of that dity became of 1,200,000f, five per cent stock of that dity became of 1,200,000f, five per cent of 1,200,000f, five p as its a wanten breach of promise to the creations, and puts our town in a position nobody could have dramed of signteen mouths ago." With regard to Unid States securities in Frankfort, the constant influx of nw consignments is unfavorably noticed both by the bres and on the Bourse, and transactions are restricted to up to bonds falling due in 1881 and 1882, prices meaning the property of the pr

The fortress of Luxemburg was evacuated by the last

russian soldier on the 3d of September. he Christian populations under the rule of Turkey make tat Russia favors all these, and the statement receives one support from an article in the Invalide Russe,

Bugarians to win their independence.

the Carisruho Garete publishes a Grand Ducal decree solvoking the estates of Baden. It also appoints eight lew members of the Upper Chamber, among whom is L. de Mohi, formerly Minister of Baden at Frankfort ad Munich, and it names the President and Vice-Phaident of the First Chamber for next session. Hithorb these functions had been filled by Prince William, bu his Highness has thought it his duty to surrender them on account of the duties imposed on him by the

The ninth German Congress on political econ-ony was opened at Hamburg. M. Braun, of Wice-baten, was elected President. beten, was elected President, and MM. Kersmann, of Hamburg, and Lessee, of Berlin, Vice Presidents. The first question discussed was that of lodgings in large towns. The Congress passed a resolution that this ques of salubrity in the construction of habitations. The requisites ought to be determined by the governments,

One of the journals announces that M. Dano, Minister of France, obtained permission to leave Mexico only on the premise that the imperial government should recognize the republic of Juarez. This statement is simply ridiculous, and we must protest against such inventions, which offend at the same time the character of our Minister and the dignity of the French government.

The Imperial Commission of the Paris Exhibition having refused to pay the claims of the authors and murical composers for the concerts and festivals, the byndicate of these gentlemen had to cite M. Leplay before their committee. On his declining to pay the five per cent dues, the syndicate decided that the Imperial Commission should be summoned to hand over the full

The Nord, of Brussels, has the subjoined paragraph:—
Testerday morning a prisoner attired in the height of
the fashion, and his whole appearance indicating a gensieman, was placed at the bar of the Correctional Police
of this city. This fine young man, who held his head
erect, although under a triple charge of awinding, of
liegally wearing decorations and of bearing a false
name, was no other than the son of the post Casimir
Delayigna, godson of the Emperor Napoleou. He applied
for a postponement of a week in order to procure certain documents necessary to his defence, and establishing his right to assume the title of Count de Courtin.
This application, although opposed by the public prosecutor, was granted by the Court.

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Reformers at Dublin-A Fenian Demon-stration-The Alabama Question-The Em-peror Napoleon's New Gun-Was it In-vented in America ?

During this dull season in London Mr. Edmund Beates,

there, the reports of which exhibit a very curious states of affairs.

The meeting occurred on Tuesday evening last, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin presided. A large number of sturdy coal porters, armed with white wands, were entrusted with the duty of maintaining order. They did their duty in genuine Irish style, as many a broken nose and cracked skull will testify.

Upon taking the chair the Lord Mayor vigorously eu

logized Mr. Gladstone, and demanded for Ireland a reform bill bestowing manhood suffrage pure and simple, unencumbered with any qualifications as to residence or taxes. The audience were in a tolerably good humor during this speech.

When Mr. Beales, the hero of the evening, began to however, the scene changed

address the assemblage, however, the scene changed. His praises of the "union" between England and Ire-land were halled with such hisses that Mr. Beales was forced to retract and explain that he was not in favor o a "union" unless the Irish people wished it. Free fight-ing was now begun in all parts of the hall, and the scene

almost resembled a riot.

But the point of the meeting was this—neither Mr. any of the other less important speakers could make himself heard unless he webemently abused the British government and spoke boldly in praise of the Fenians so soon as this was discovered the speakers adapted so soon as this was discovered the speaker's heapted themselves to the temper of their audience, and amid cheers for Burke and other Fenian leaders the orators expatiated upon the glory and the sufferings of the Irish "patriots," and to such a pitch did these utterances rise that Mr. Ernest Jones threatened England with revolution, and only stopped because "the was afraid that he would go too far if he spoke longer." Mr. Beales and the O'Donoghue were equally extreme. In fact, the reform meeting was transformed into a Fenian meeting, and still the Lord Mayor continued to preside It would be easy to exaggerate the importance of this Dublin demonstration, and many people will undoubtedly do so. Such expressions of sympathy with the Fonians at a large public meeting in the capital of Ireland so soon after the recent Fenian insurrection would seem to imply that Fonianism is still popular, and that a new revolution is preparing. But I boileve that the truth is just the other way. The meeting, although large, was not attended by the respectable and responsible classes of the Dublin population, and those who did attend it came with the idea that reform and Fenianism mean about the same thing. It is an undentable fact that at least one of the reform leaders was a sworn member of the Fenian organization, and thos angular coincidences between reform demonstrations and Fenian outbreaks have already been alluded to in this correspondence. The masses of Dublin have not yet learned the real difference between the two movements, and their very natural mistake, oncouraged by the violence of the excited speakers, ied to the cries and cheers at the meeting.

In the absence of other lively topics, the revival of

natural mistake, encouraged by the violence of the excited speakers, led to the cries and cheers at the meeting.

In the absence of other lively topics, the revival of the Alabama question by the publication of the correspondence between Lord Stanley and Secretary Seward has attracted much attention in England. There seems to be a remarkable unanimity of public opinion in regard to this matter. The English are perfectly withing, as Lord Stanley says, to submit the Alabama and other claims to arbitration, and I believe that they would be heartily glad to pay the money and gel rid at once and forever of this ticklish subject and dangerous precedent. More than ever England is anxious to be on good terms with the United States. But public opinion here considers the despatches of Secretary Seward as a political trick, and accuses him of desiring to keep the subject open, instead of settling it at once. So the affair stands just where it did before these despatches were published. Englishmen talk of them with a shrug of the shoulders. Whenever Brother Jonathan really wants the cash down for the damages, he has only to suggest an arbitrator, and John Bull will meet him more than half way.

Having demonstrated to their own satisfaction that the immense American guns are not so dangerous to iron-cuads as they had been led to suppose, the English are now agitated concerning a new gun said to have been invented by the Emperor Napoleon, and capable of pouring out a steady stream of bails and destroying a whole regiment in ten minutes. The accounts published here of the secresy observed in regard to this gun are extraordinary. The papers have it that the workmen are locked up by the Emperor and fed on patts de joie gras, and that the guns are taken to Chânons in leather cases, and the artillerymen sworn to silence. Also that Prussian spice have been discovered about Chânons, enclavoring to bribe the French soldiers to show them the weapon. It would not at all surprise me to find that this mysterious machine was the revolvin

Reception of Engle Hose Company of Buffalo by the New York Firemen's Association. Last evening the members of the old Volunteer Fire their brother firemen from the western portion of the State, who intend making a short stay in the metropo-State, who intend making a short stay in the metropolie. The company, Eagle Hoss Company No. 1.

Buffalo me classed well the first companies
in the West-bring with them a very neat
little "crab" carriage, painted white, and striped
with gold. The company left Buffalo on Monday
last by the Eric road, and were received in Jeraey City
by Engine Company No. 1, where they remained about
four hours, and left at noon for Philiadelphia. At the
latter city they were welcomed by twenty-five companies, who turned out in full fire rig and gave them a
spiendid ovation.

panies, who turned out in full fire rig and gave them a splendid ovalion.

The New York Firemen's Association of this city, who have always extended a greeting to firemen of other cities, were promptly on hand at pier No. 1 last evening to meet the Buffalonians. It was near seven o'clock when the company landed, when they were welcomed in a brief speech by Mr. Henry Wilson, President of the Association. They then fell into line, headed by and under escort of the above Association and a detailed force of police, marched up Broadway to Fourteenth street, thence to Sixth avenue and down Sixth avenue to the headquarters of the Association. The visitors are a fine body of men, numbering sixty, and are equipped in drab coat and pants, black fire hats and bles, and red shirts. They

ins guesia:—C. J. Weils, Mayor of Bullalo; Hoh. A. M. Claff, member of Congress, and Edward Huribert, Chief Engineer.

After housing the apparatus the Bullalo boys were abountion to collation was in waiting. Mr. Henry Wilson gave them a formal welcome in a neat and appropriate speech, which was responded to by Henry Clapp. Speeches which was responded to by Henry Clapp. Speeches which was responded to by Henry Clapp. Speeches were also metic by R. D. Holmes. Grand Master of the State of New York, Henry Van Riker, and others. The following are the officers of the Company:—Forsman, S. Gowans; Assistant, W. H. Kirkholder; Treasurer, J. T. Stevenson; Secretary, W. H. Beyer. It was near midnight when the Company were escorted to their quarters, the Howard Hotel, corner of Maiden lane and Broadway, where they will remain during their solourn here. During their progress en route to the firemen's headquarters and along Sixth avenue, the whole neighborhood was beautifully illuminated, and a delegation from the young ladies of the Ninth ward, headed by Mrs. George W. Williams, presented the company each with a beautiful bouquet. To-day they will meet at two o'clock, and, by special invitation, be reviewed by Mayor Hoffman and the Common Council and visit the Governor's room. They will then pay a brief visit to Hoboken, crossing Barclay street ferry about four o'clock, where they will be welcomed by Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. In the evening they will eist the theatres. On Friday they will visit several of our public institutions and the Central Park, and will leave for home in the evening.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.]

Of all the instruments used by the South in old times the Supreme Court was the most evil-intentioned and the most edition. The people have been bred in such servile reverence for its decisions that whichever party got possession of that weapon was almost sure to conquer. Its Judges, appointed for life and tingering on the bench to extreme old age—as Sidney Smith said of bishops, "with Episcopal pertinacity"—have always represented the opinion of a former generation. This department of the government has always been the last to come into line with the nation as new eras have opened. The South never appealed to arms until it found that this usually formidable weapon had, in 1890, lost its power. The nation awang away from treason like Taney's, and the ship of State moved on "with upright keel." Stung to madness, the South appealed to the built—unsuccessfully.

The signs at Washington indicate that Mr. Johnson means to try to find refuge under the old sheiter. He plans evidently to strengthen himself by putting the army into the hands of his friends as far as possible; but only as a reserve force. The checkmate he intends to call on Congress is to be, it would seem, some action of the judicary declaring all the reconstruction legislation unconstitutional. How dangerous and embarrassing a check that would be to the nation's progress every one faminar with the history of the anti-slavery movemore will fully appreciate. Whether Mr. Johnson will succeed in obtaining such a decision no one knows. His counsellors evidently count upon it; we fear with too good grounds for their trust.

Every thoughtful man has anxiously watched that tribugal ever since 1861. Mr. Savens early saw the danger is that quanter and was only deterred from a vigorous attempt to avert the danger by the fact that the appointing power resting with Mr. Lincola is evidence enough how unwise and dangerous it would have been to put it into his power to sadde us with any more enemies, empowered to balk us

WASHINGTON.

Wasaingron, Sept. 18, 1867, 1 11:30 o'Clock P. M.

Return of the President.

President Johnson and the party accompanying him
eached Washington, on their return from the imposing eremonies attending the dedication of the national emetery on the battle fleid of Antietam, at one o'clock

ral Sharpe, who went to Europe in counc Sumter, has arrived here, and is now engaged in making his report to the Secretary of State, which it is expected will be made next week

Arrival of General Hancock. Major General Hancock arrived here to-day. He will have an interview with the President and General Grant

The Additional Bounty. bounty, of which so much has been said lately, are aken from official sources, and may be relied upon as being correct:--From the 1st of January, 1867, up to the 16th of the present month, there have been received applications for additional bounty, of which 53,101 remain unrecorded; but these, it is said, will be recorded by the middle of next month. All applications received by the Paymaster General prior to April 1, 1867, will have been referred and waiting evidence from the Second Auditor's office by the 1st of October. Applications for the additional bounty, in obedience to the requirements of the law, after having been examined and recorded in the Pay Department, have history of the claimants, as it appears on the muster the Pay Department such returns at the rate of from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand per month; but eventy-six thousand applications are still in the Second Auditor's office awaiting the proper evidence to secure of referred claims of the Pay Department, which is enhas paid them as rapidly as returns have been received from the Second Auditor's office. This division has since the 1st of January, 1867, rejected 7,346 applica-tions, and settled the claims of 87,862 applicants. Its these claims amount to \$8,535,304. This labor has been accomplished at the cost to the government, including expenses of every character, the pay of officers and clerks, rent of buildings, &c., of eighty two cents for

The Case of General Fitz John Porter.
Fitz John Porter's interview with General Grant to-day
was pleasant, but unproductive of any immediate results. four days. Porter does not ask a revision of the action seems to have gone abroad, nor of the sentence, bu simply to present some new evidence which at the time of his trial was not within reach, and which he believe. will do him full justice, and says he will be entirely sat

isded with their decision.

Movements of Chief Justice Chase.

Chief Justice Chase leaves here to-morrow for Ohio, where he will remain until after the election in that The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have put at his service their directors' car. The Chief Justice does not propose participating in the canvass in Ohio es not hesitate to say that he will give the weight of his advice, influence and vote to the repub-Dissatisfaction of the Politicians at the

Course of the Collector of Philadelphia. Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania, is here with number of democratic politicians. They have had one complained loudly and bitterly of the conduct of Collector Cake, at Philadelphia. It seems that Cake has been giving considerable dissatisfaction to the demo-crats as well as the republicans in the matter of appoint thus far, but Mr. Randall, who is the only democratic Congressman from Philadelphia, has taken upon himself the task of pleading the wrongs of both parties. It is understood that the President gave him but little satisfaction. Against a Tobacco Manufacturer

W. A. Happe, who was brought before United States Commissioner Cahoon, in Richmond, Va., some.time since, on the charge of having forged the tax brand on since, on the charge of having lorged the tax orand on tobacce, was yesterday acquitted and his factory released by the officers of the government.

Appointment of General Mulford as Internal Revenue Collector for Richmond.

I learn from Richmond, Va., this evening that General Mulford received to-day official notification of his

appointment as collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Richmond. His bond, with security in \$100,000, has been prepared and will be forwarded to this city to-night. Offers from the stanchest moneyed the extent of \$5,000,000.

Modification of the Virginia Oyster Law.

General Schooleld:—
Section 1. In lieu of the liquid measure press

Section 1. In lieu of the liquid measure prescribed, the measure in use in the year 1856 will be continued to be used; the measures herotofore inspected and scaled by competent authority will continue to be recognized, and the measures hereafter made will be of the same capacity as those herotofore in use, but of such relative dimensions as the chief inspector may prescribe.

Section 2. Non-residents may allow oysters purchased by them for sale to remain laid out in the waters of Virginia, not to exceed ninety days, instead of thirty days.

Section 6. The collection of the license tax imposed by this section shall be postponed until the first day of October next.

Sections 8 and 9. These sections shall be so construed that the tax of three cents per bushel upon oysters, or three dollars per ton upon vessels carrying them, shall be paid once, and only once, upon all oysters sold in the markets of the State, and upon all oysters sold in the markets of the State. This prescribed tax will be collected from the persons entrying oysters to market in the State or from the persons shipping oysters upon which the tax was paid at the time of planting, in which case no further tax will be collected. The chief inspector will make such regulations, subject to the revision of the Auditor of Public Accounts, as will give fail force and effect to this ordy.

fight on board the boat, which resulted in the murder of a colored man named Josephus Dick. The murderer

Cruise of the Steamer Aroostoo Despatches have been received at the Navy Depart ment from Lieutenant Commander L. D. Beardslee commanding the United States steamer Aroustook, announcing the arrival of that versel at Point De Galle Island of Ceylon, on the 1st of August, and that she

would sail next day for Hong Kong. Death of Brevet Major Michael J. Kelly. United States cavalry. He died at Fort Candbourne, Texas, in August, of typhoid fever. Deceased was was brevetted for gallant and meritorious service during

compliment to his character.

The Proposed New Jail-Refusal of Judge Wiley to Grant an Injunction.

Today, in the Equity Court, Judge Wiley delivered his decision in the case of the application of parties for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of the Interior from erecting a new jail. He refused to grant the injunction prayed for, mainir on the ground that the junction prayed for, mainly on the ground that the sourt has no jurisdiction over an executive officer of the injunction where there is any discretion left with the

officer as to the exercise of the powers delegated in the

General Sickies-A Bit of Scandal-The Death

General Sickies—A Bit of Scandal—The Death of General Griffin—Circular to Registers.
[Washington correspondence of the Boston Fost, September 16.]

An order was issued on Saturday directing General Sickies to report at headquarters in this city between the 17th and 21st of this month. He is not called here to be consulted in relation to Southern affairs, but to enable him to present to person some views touching his own case, for the final disposition of which no action has yet been had. The General may sak a court of inquiry, but he has not yet done to.

There is an ugly piece of scandal touching the movements of a high Treasury official being discussed on the streets to-day. The officer in question is said to have not only an elegant parlor, but also a handsomely furnished bedchamiter is the Treasury building.

The deain of General Griffin has necessitated the appointment of a new commander in New Orleans until General Hancock shall assume command. Seniority gives the appointment to General Mower, and General

Grant telegraphed him to-day to assume the command and to place General J. J. Reynolds in command of Texasigeneral Mower is a nativo of Vermont, but was appointed from Connecticut. He is understood to be a conservative in his political views. General Reynolds is a native of Kentucky.

Ender instructions from General Canby, the post commendations of the content of

Under instructors from General Canby, the post com-mander at Fayetteville, N. C., has issued the following troular to registers in his district in regard to military flicers and others:—

The Board of Registers having misconstrued the act of Congress relating to registration, are hereby notified that officers of militis of corporate towns, notaries public and inspectors of floor, turnentine and tobacco, are entitled to register unless otherwise disqualited.

By command of Post Colonei M. Cogswell.

First Lieutenant 18th Infantry, U. S. A., Post Adjutant.

It will be remembered these contents of the above classes. It will be remembered that each of the above classes, and many others, were included in General Sheridan' secret orders to registers in the Fifth Military district The action of General Canby is approved here.

The action of General Canby is approved here.

[Washington correspondence of the Boaton Advertiser,
Sept. 16.]

The President one day last week, in conversation with
a gentleman, spoke of the Freedmen's Bureau in the
most bitter manner, charging that it was not run for the
benefit of the people, but for radical treason batchers,
the said that General Howard was filting the whole South
with abolitionists—pestiferous follows every one of them,
he added. This same gentleman saw him again to-day,
and called his attention to General Howard's order for
the reduction of the fores of clerks, agonts, &c., and
the Pres deat expressed himself as greatly gratified that
that been issued.

Mr. Fessendon in a letter received by General Lowen

it had been issued.

Mr. Fessenden, in a letter received by General Lemen of this city, says that he has written no letter and expressed no opinion on the subject of impeachment. He adds that it will be time enough for him to express an opinion when the matter comes before him for action, and his views of a Senator's duty preclude him from peaking now.

RISTORI.

Her Reappearance on the American Stage-Medea, the Nomesis of Tragedy. , The rejuvenated and redecorated Théâtre Français, on

ath street, witnessed the reappearance of Madame Ristori on its stage last night. The audience was truly fashionable. Lorgnelles, hold by gloved and jew elied fingers, opera cloaks and elegant tolicites graced the boxes; and fair heads with their wealth of glistening treases or preposterous chignons, bent in recognition of the Queen of Tragedy and her genius, when she appeared hand from the mountains in search of her recreant husband. Ristori's Medea has been too often described in the Herald to need any lengthened comment here. The soft, musical, beautiful language of Italy is the most adof human passion, and from the lips of the great trapedienne those words of fire which the maddened and deserted wife and mother might be expected to utter, came with startling effect. It was a grand opera in recitative, and not a harsh, unmusical series of dialogue and monologue, as would be the case in any other language and with any other artist. Only one blot marred the justre of Ristori's wondrous imper sonation. The costume and appearance was correct and striking except in one particular. Her hair was elaborately dressed in curls instead of being dishevelled, as one would look for in a wandering fugitive like Medea. But the terrible Nemesis of tragedy; the deserted and betrayed wife, who risked all for her worthless nusband; the foud mother who would rather lose every drop of her life blood than have her dear children torn from her, was portrayed with painful distinctness. The weary supon of the wanderer, who thought she had at last reached a haven of rest; the frantic joy with which she received the news of her husband's safety; the bitter scorn with which she rebuked his perfldy, the frenzy of passion where the Furies possession of her soul, and the last moments when the accusing finger at the dismayed Jason, unterrified by the angry faces and gleaming weapons that threaten renewed her triumph as Creusa, and Cesare Ristor, proved himself a consummate artist in the rôle of Orpheus. Signor Glech should not have been cast for the important part of Jason. Ludovico Mancini, who played the small part of Creon, is far better calculated to support leading characters than the Jason tast night. Signor Glech's voice is too weak and his manner too frigid for such a rôle. Mancini has admirable a new star, who will appear on Friday night with Madame Ristori in Silvio Pellico's tragedy, Francesca di Rimini is said to be an actor of great talent. The completeness with which overything was placed on the stage last night in Medea reflects great credit on Mr. Grau's management. The new drop curtain will be unfolded to the public for the first time on Saturday, in

the play of Mary Stuart. The orchestra, under the direction of Robert Stoepel, performed selections from Beatrice, L'Africaine, Don Carlos, Romeo and Juliet and the Sicilian Vespors. This department has been greatly improved since last season. Then some of the best points of Ristori's acting were marred by the wretched music between the acts, which was calculated to make able. The return of such a great artiste as Ristori to the metropolitan stage will be hailed by all true lovers of

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

male child was discovered floating in the Gowanus canal, near the bridge, at Third street. It was immediately taken out, when it was found that the back of the child's head was completely mashed in, and looked as if it had been struck several times with a heavy stick. That the child was brutally murdered and its body cast in the canal there is little doubt. Coroner Smith was notified and took charge of the body.

Goodwin, a resident at Fort Hamilton, slipped from the platform of one of the Hamilton avenue cars, in Third evenue, on russay evening, and coole no could re-cover himself the wheels passed over his leg, crushing it severely. The injured man was taken to his home. A child named William Barnett, whose parents reside in Van Brunt street, was ran over by one of the Van Brunt street cars, at the corner of Partition and Van Brunt streets, on Tuesday afternoon. The wheels passed over both of the child's legs, causing injuries of a fatal character.

THE CHARACTER TO THE RIVER FRONT.—Street Commissioner Robert Furey reports that he has succeeded in opening over forty streets to the river front, which had been obstructed by private parties. He was prevented from removing the obstructions at the foot of State street by the fact that the Corporation Counsel stated that the city had no jurisdiction over the street. The same is also the case with Irving and Sedgwick streets. The streets between Joralemon and Fulton, it is said, are in hitgation. The foot of Fulton street is encroached by a large flour mill, and the street is occupied and obstructed by the City Railroad Company with cars, turntables, &c. A large quantity of lumber, &c., which was taken possession of at the foot of various streets is now at the Corporation Yard, and will probably be sold to pay expenses.

Savage Fight Briwgen Two Women—One of Thes. opening over forty streets to the river front, which had

Savage Fight Between Two Woren—One or There Seriously Injured.—Shortly after noon yesterday the police of the Forty-fifth precinct were notified that a woman named Marcella Ewen was lying in her apartments, 121 North Sixth street, E. D., bleeding so profusely from a wound in her head that her life was in danger. An officer visited the place and found the woman weltering in her blood, with nobody attending her. He immediately obtained the assistance of a surgeon, who discovered that the woman's nose was cut in twain and an artery severed. The latter was promptly secured and such other remedies applied as were suited to the dangerous condition of the woman, and aithough she yet remains in a low state, it is believed that she will recover. It was subsequently ascertained that a woman named Sarah Smith, residing in North Eighth street, had a quarrel with the injured woman in the forencom, which finally came to blows, and that during the fracas Mrs. Smith, it is alleged, threw a tumbler at Mrs. Ewen's head, the deadly missile striking her in the face and causing the injuries above stated. Several particles of glass were removed from the wounds by the Surgeon who dressed them. Mrs. Emith was last night arrested after some resistance, by an officer of the Forty-fifth precinct. She was locked up to await the result of the injuries she is said to have inflicted.

nittee on Railroads mot last night for the purpose o mittee on Railroads mot last night for the purpose of receiving propositions and romonstrances against the proposal of the South Side Railroad to enter the Eastern district with steam. The railroad Company ere analous to have steam cars pass through Diokenson, Sheron, and South Second streets, Oriens and Bushwick avenues, and Mr. Chas. Fox, the President of the road, sent in a communication to that effect. A petition was also received from the company. A number of residents on Orient and Bushwick avenues sent in remonstrances against having the steam cars pass through those avenues. The committee adjourned for two weeks without coming to any conclusion.

MERTING OF THE PLANTERERS. -The Planterers' Union met at their rooms, 22 Court street, last night, when considerable routine business was transacted. Nominations for officers of the society were made and an election will be held at the next menting:

New OBLEASS, Sept. 18, 1867.
A colored judge presided this morning for the firme on the bench of the First District Recorder's Cou

FESTIVAL ON SALISBURY BEACH.

SPECIAL TELESRAM TO THE HERALD.

Twenty Thousand People Assembled-Speech of General Butler-He Favors Equality of Right, Equality of Taxation and Equality of Punishment for Traitors.

SALISBURY BRACH, Mass., Sopt. 18, 1837, }
10:30 o'Clock P. M.

social gathering on Salisbury beach, about forty miles from Boston and three or four from Newburyport. The

place to-day, on which occasion there were present about twenty thousand people, including many

of the old and prominent sons and daughters of Essex, and a great number of outside natives, who manifest a dep interest in the annual social festival. The beach itself is one

of the most charming along the Massachusetts coast.

ccasion was highly enjoyed by the thousands who came

custom to come in or teams; but as the age has ad-

sanced only a few have athered to the traditional prac-

tice, and these presented a novel contrast to the seven-teen hundred and odd dashing horse teams, which the

toligate keeper reports as having passed him during the

The forenoon was spent in a general social comming-

ling, out door concerts by half a dozen bands, base ball games, climbing greased poles, vain attempts to catch

surf, which beat heavily all slong the sandy beach.

These, and other sports equally exciting, afforded amuse-

ment for old and young until about two o'clock in the

afternoon, when the thousands who had assembled

and from which various speeches were uttered. Streeter

witnessing a regatta in the rolling

The scene to-day has been one of rare splender, and the

There are few annual gatherings in this country which are fraught with more interest than the time-honored

crowd united in a round of obsers for him, which he acknowledged in a brief speech of thanks. kx-Presi-dent Pierce was expected, but being unable to come he

which I have 'eebly attempted to sketch, and which they had down their lives to sustain, becomes a govern-ment of the whole people. At the conclusion of General Butler's speech the

sent the following letter:

Little Bose Head, Northampton, N. H.;

Sept. 18, 1887.

General Research of the Sept. 18, 1

Letters were also read from Whittler, the post, Governor Bullock and others, segretting their inability to be present. The festivities are being concluded this evening with a grand bail in the Atlantic House.

GEN. SHERIDAN EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALO.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18, 1867, 1

General Phil. Sheridan arrived here this morning, on routs for Washington. He visited the Merchants' Ex-change at noon, where he was enthusiastically received.

THE HARTFORD AND NEW HAVEN RAILBOAD

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18: 1887. The annual meeting of the Hartford and New Haves Railroad was held this afternoon, and a quarterly divi dend of five per cent was declared. The income of road for the year ending August 31, was \$1,085,034; the expenses amounted to \$1,181,337; the net income for the year, after deducting all the expenses, was \$643,996, being an increase of \$44,090 ever the net earnings of last year. The old Board of Directors have been reclected, excepting Charles M. Pond, of Hartterd, who takes the place of Samuel H. Parsons, of Middetown. The management of the road is in the most satisfactory condition.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

The Vote on the Railroad Subscription-Negroes Forgetting Their Registered Names, The voting on the subscription to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad closed to day without attering the result. About two hundred black votes were thrown out, owing to the fact that they had forgotten the names they registered by, and handed in votes under different names.

EDWIN BOOTH AND THE BODY OF HIS BROTHER.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18, 1867.

Mr. Edwin Booth is recovering and is now considered safe from the threatened loss of his arm. He has made application again for the remains of his brother, pleading very earnestly, that his mother, being very specific raves the dead body, so as to inter it before she dieg, near that of his distinguished father, who is buried near this city. The request has been denied.

SHIPPING NEWS.

FORT OF NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 18, 1867.

Arrived.

camship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, 70 hours, in bailast
urray, Forris & Co.

gathered around a grand stand, which had been erected, and from which various speeches were uttered. Streeter Evans, of Salisbury, presided, and among the Vice Presidents were Caleb Cushing and W. W. Huse, of Essex. A few preliminary remarks having been made, a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Dorr, of New York. Then followed a brief biographical sketch of the old town and the early Salisbury beach gatherings, after which there were pleasing and appropriate addresses by Rev. Mr. Moors, of Newburg; H. C. Godell, of Salem, and Major Ben Pericy Poors, of West Newburg.

During the remarks of the foregoing there were loud calls for General B. F. Butler, who occupied a prominent seat upon the stand. In the midst of the calls the clamor was made louder by the ringing of a large plantation slave bell which General Butler captured in Louisiana after it bad been sent to a foundry to be cast into rebot cannon. The calls having ceased and the ringing of the bell suspended for a moment, the President introduced General Butler to the multitude as one of the very few Union generals who had dared to punish traitors. He was received with rounds of applause and in response spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTIEMEN, FRIENDS AND NIGHTHERS, LADIES AND GENTIEMEN, FRIENDS o Murray, Forris & Co.
Brig Lapwing Br), Cremor, Bahia, Aug 10, with sugar, to
Brig Lapwing Br), Cremor, Bahia, Aug 10, with sugar, to
as W Eiweil.
Brig Mairon. Wilson. Wilmington, NC, 8 days, with naval
tores, to Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr Baitte, Collins, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Cornithian, —, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr Evelyn, Crowley, Elizabethport for Boston.
Schr M Vassar Jr, Christie, Wareham.
Schr E B Wharton, Watsou, Providence.

Foreign Ports.

Banta, Aug 10-No vessels in port.

American Ports.

CHARLESTON, Sept 18-Arrived, brig Bellons, Middle

For Other Shipping News see Eighth Page. SHALL NATURE BE SUSTAINED?

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it. If those who are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vager necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests the use of invigorating medicine.

How is this to the done of the system without are fining or stilling medicine. The great object is to strengthen the system without are most potent and genial of all vegetable lonics and alteratives, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion saas and perfect of the system of the system

those grand old men who went before, humbly, perhaps, but in the true spirit of their prayerful thankfulness and reliance upon God for every good gift. We, as they did, mingle joy with our religious fervor. We as they did, mingle joy with our religious fervor. We as they did, come together here to renew, when our hearts are glaidened with the blessings of nature, our friendships and the ten which bind man to man in social life, and to obliterate, as far as might be, every trace of enmity. Friends and neighbors, let us forget all the old difficulties in party, village and school districts, and here be glad. Let us take each other by the hand and be as we are, friends and neighbors; men—that, fellow-citizens, is the truest title of all—men of Old Essex—men of Massachusetts, the product of her common schools and her churches. Now, then, my friends, of course my neighbors all differ in thought, un religion, in politics and in morals, perhaps, and yet agree as to the great results to be obtained, although many, most, perhaps, will differ as to the course to be pursued to obtain these results. You will not expect me to enter upon any topic which would offend the ear of a single neighbor, and yet I have no doubt, from my position and from the habit of thought which you know I indulge, you expect me to speak upon political subjects, and those political subjects on which all, I doubt not, may agree. In war, in carrying out an operation, there are what are known as grand tactics. So in politics, I think there will be found what may be known as grand politics, where accessing the solutions in seeing exactly what we would like to have in a government. (Cries from the crowd of, "That is what we want.") First of all, we want liberty—every man to do just what he pleases, so long as he does no wrong. (Cries of "God.") That is the first great requisite, and we want that freadom of rail. Let us only know that a man is in chains, bound in slavery, whether to man, to habit of early what we want liberty—every man to do just what ho Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation, it improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect. It gives steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy natural flow of bite; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently simulates the circulation, and by promoting a vigorous condition of the physical system promotes also that cheerfulness which is the most promote size that the provides are the physical system promotes also that cheerfulness which is the many powers, so of a well balanced condition of all the mind powers, so summer leaves both the set of certain them, and thus forestall the most provide state of the provided provided the properties of the provided provided the provided prov

A. "Caust thou not minister to a mind diseased, And, with some sweet, oblivious antidots. Cleanse the foul bosom of the perilous stuff. That weighs upon the heart?"

Certainly. PLANTATION BITTERS will do it when nothing else will, Melancholy, depression, hypochondria, and this PLANTATION BITTERS is a sure cure for. There is no mistax shout it. Dyspenjas, headache, duliness, agus and low spirits must yield to the health giving and genial induced of the PLANTATION BITTERS. If you are induced in the second of the PLANTATION BITTERS. If you are induced in the second results and be convinced. Thus say those who know.

right is to give overly min equantly or power in the government. (Cries of "That is right.") Let him be learned, and he may have more power through his moral influence. Let him be rich, and he will have more power by influence of his wealth; but in making a lay or enactment, and will of right because he is a man be an equality of right of right because he is a man he has an equality of right, and if he gets an equanity of right he should have an equality of power. Saw one, he is ignorant. Very well; but whose fault is that? If anybody is to suffer, who should it be not those who kept him in darkness. One thing is certain: the negro is no more ignorant than his master. The negro knew enough to be loyal, and his master did not know even enough to the cover, this day, under dod, is whether we will trust our ignorant frined sor our learned enemies. Choose you guistion for us to solve, this day, under dod, is whether we will trust our ignorant friends or our learned enemies. Choose you guistion for all cquality of faxiling for all, equality of power for all, and the next right which I claim under the government is equally proportion of the government is exact proportion to his means. Let every piece of property bear its equally rotaxion for all, (Cheere.) Let every man bear the burden of the government is exact proportion to his means. Let every piece of property bear its equal proportion of the government is exact proportion to his means. Let every piece of property bear its equal proportion of the government is exact proportion to his means. Let every piece of property bear its equal proportion of the government was a contrary to the true genus of a metal manufacture. The property bear is equal proportion of the government was a contrary to the true genus of a mean facility and a contract of the property bearing to the burden of the government is exact to repair to the property bearing which have a contrary to the true of the property bearing to the burden of all and equality of right for all, equality of power fo A. . . . The King of Pressia

A Cure Warranted or Money Returned.—Pr. FilleR's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy permanently cures Rheumatism. Neuralgia, Gout: warranted harmless, Agents, DEMAS BARNES, 21 Park row; HEMBOLD, 596 Broadway.

A.-Universal Exposition, Paris. 1867.1
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT. having been awarded the FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American punos in all three styles exhibited, this medal being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the international jury.
Warercount, Nos. 193 and 111 East Fourteenth street.

A Challeuge. I fail to stop any kind of Physical Patu within time minutes, free of charge, by cailing at 170 Chabham square, New York. Buy none of WOLCOTTS INSTANT PAIN ANNIHILATOR except in pure white wrappers, 25 cents; full pints, \$1. Pain Paint, the new remedy, 25 cents.

"Method of Hanging Swords," patented August Is, 1867; a great improvement; Masonie and Reights, Tempiars' Goods; manufacturers' prices. 144 Greene street.

Buy Miller's Hair Dyc.-Best and Cheapest, natural and durable. Sold by druggists. Depot, 35 Dep

Cristadoro's Hair Dye. The Best Ever Man-Dr. Grandjean, Astor place, Prevents Grav

Exposition Universelle—Paris, 1887, Now York, warded over eight two competitors, the highest premium—a Gold Medai—for the perfection of hewing Hackines and Battombole Machines; the out gold making this branch of manufacture. See official third wards and fac simile of medai, at WHEELER & WILSON'S.

Everdell's Card Depot. 302 Broadway.

Fine Standard Silver Pinted (2000ds.— REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO., No. 4 Mailen Laus, An elegant variety of Nickle Silver and White Metal Goods. None but the best. Ever article guaranteed by our trade

Graver & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing Genin, 513 Brondway, Will This Day Ex-

R. R. R.-Radway's Ready Relief, internal and external, will instantly stop pain, and spe-cure all Rheumatic, Neuraigic, Nervous and Malarious plainta, Asiatic Cholera, Diarchosa and Hows: compli-sick and Nervous Headache. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Raifrond Euchre Boards.-Latest Novelty Riegant and cheap; material, olled walnut, green rep, and ivory; made in sections; put up in small imp morroce case, to carry in traveiling bug. Retail at longers'.

The Howe Machine Company, Eline Howe fr.—The highest premiums for sewing machines. Office of Broadway, New York.

Unfailing Regularity.—Knox, the Celebrate liat manufacturer of No. 212 Broaway, corner of Puls street, and No. 533 Broadway, provides a new style of every season with unfailing regularity, and, while each sceeding one differs from its predecesor, they are all all remarkable for beauty of material and great taste and cominguess. The fest style now introduced is a great of costs.

Wigs. Tonpecs and Ornamental Hair.